

North-Carolina Standard

A DRINKING CUP.

The following gem is from the pen of Richard Henry Stoddard: The sky is a drinking cup, That was overturned of old, And it pours in the eyes of men Its wine of airy gold!

TIME.

Time was, is past; thou canst not recall: Time is, thou hast; employ the portion small: Time future is not, and may never be; Time present is the only time for thee.

A FAREWELL.

My fairest child, I have no song to give you, No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray, Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever; Do noble things, nor dream them all a day long; And so make life death, and that vast forever, One grand, sweet song.

WAR NEWS.

All remains quiet below. Not a rumor—not even a breath of the movements of the two armies. But this cannot be so long. The two armies occupy the same positions they did at the time of our last writing.

Rain has been falling since Wednesday night, and the roads, which were once more becoming compact, will soon be muddy again.

From Petersburg. The Petersburg and Richmond papers bring us additional intelligence of the late fight at Hare's hill.

Our troops were massed to the left of Colquitt's salient in front of the enemy's works on the hill, and at four o'clock in the morning, all things being ready, Gen. Gordon's corps of sharpshooters, 250 strong, sprang forward, with empty guns and advanced stealthily but rapidly on the enemy's works.

As they approached the hostile pickets, feigning to be deserters, they cried out, "Don't shoot; don't shoot!" "You need not be afraid; we are glad to see you," the enemy replied. In a moment they were over the works, with clubbed muskets and bayonets. Such were awake were disabled, the sleeping were captured.

Thus the first line was taken, and scarcely a shot fired. In the meantime the reserves came up, and the assault of the second line began. Some of the groups of Yankees had escaped in the darkness and great intelligence of the coming storm.

The second line and forts were taken, with many prisoners and numerous mortars and other artillery. Thus far the success of our arms had been brilliant and unchecked. But now the guns of battery No. 1, on the river, and Fort Steadman, on the right, opened an enfilading fire upon our column, their position being such as to completely command the whole of the captured works.

Large forces of the enemy's reserves were also massing in the camps behind. Under these circumstances Gen. Gordon gave the order to retire, and our troops fell back in commendable order, "up to this moment," says the Express, "they had lost nothing, but gained everything. The enemy now opened every gun that could be brought to bear on our troops, and subjected them to a rain of iron, before which experience of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, are said by veterans, to pale almost into insignificance.

It was painfully distinct in this city, where our very dwellings were shaken to their foundations. Our troops, leaving many of their gallant comrades behind, reached their original positions about 8 or 9 o'clock. The enemy pursued no farther than their own works."

Among the casualties we take the following from the Express: Gen. Gordon, very slight in leg. Col. Casey, 58th Va. Reg't, Egram's Brigade, captured.

Col. J. H. Baker, commanding Evans' Brigade, wounded slightly. Lt. Col. Tate, 6th N. O., badly in face. Lt. Col. Jones, 57th N. C., severe in arm. Maj. Bell, 21st N. C., hand slight. Captain Kidd, commanding 13th Geo. Reg't, killed.

Adjutant Clayton, 12th Ga. Battalion, killed. Brig. Gen. Johnson accidentally sprained an ankle while leaping the enemy's works.

Our loss will reach several hundred. Of the enemy's loss, we are unable to form an estimate, but it was, no doubt, severe, as they were repulsed in two heavy charges.

Five hundred and seven prisoners, all belonging to the Ninth Corps, were brought off early in the morning. Among them were Brig. Gen. McLaughlin, and numerous commissioned officers. They were registered and sent to Richmond.

Nine pieces of artillery and eight mortars were captured. The former were spiked and dismantled. Three fine brass mortars were brought off.

An effort of some distinction was shot from his horse while endeavoring to rally his men. He is believed to have been General Warren, now commanding the Ninth corps.

This movement was well conceived and admirably executed. The commanding officers bear unanimous testimony to the gallant action of the troops engaged, and award them the highest praise. General Gordon's Sharpshooters are very highly spoken of.

About 11 o'clock a flag of truce was sent across to the enemy, proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded, which was readily acceded to. Our dead and wounded were all brought off the field.

During the remainder of the day, and since, there has been unbroken quiet on this portion of the lines.

After the fighting on our left had ceased, skirmishing began on the right of our lines, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run and thence down to Fort Gregg. Our picket lines were captured in front of several brigades, and in turn portions of them re-captured by our troops. Prisoners were taken on both sides and many killed and wounded, but beyond these demonstrations nothing of importance occurred. We took 150 prisoners—how many lost is not given. The commanding was spirited and rapid at times.

We insert the following dispatch from Gen. Lee: HEADQUARTERS, March 28.—Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War.—Gen. Gordon informs me that in his report of the action at Hare's hill, on the 25th, he omitted to mention Lt. Col. H. P. Jones, commanding artillery on that portion of the lines, was at the front superintending in person the operations of the artillery, and that a select body of officers and men under command of Lieut. Col. Stridling, charged the enemy's breastworks,

(the sharpshooters of his corps,) and immediately turned upon the enemy the captured guns. (Signed) R. E. LEE.

East Tennessee. A telegram from Richmond of the 27th says that the Bristol, Tenn., correspondent of the Richmond Whig says that Stoneman was at Mossy Creek on the 18th, with 4000 cavalry, his destination supposed to be Salisbury, North Carolina.

Persons direct from Knoxville report the arrival there, from Chattanooga, during the last night and day, of a large number of troops. North Carolina and Lynchburg seemed to be the theme of conversation among officers and men.

The New York Tribune of the 25th says that the Fourth army corps, under Gen. Stanley, is reported to be on its way to Knoxville, to join the Western Virginia campaign. Its strength is estimated from 15,000 to 18,000.

A cavalry force of 6000, under Stoneman, has left Knoxville and is moving towards Western Virginia. This looks as if a movement of great importance to the enemy and equal danger to us is about to commence. We cannot possibly tell whether the raid will enter this State or move upon Lynchburg, Virginia.

From the Southwest. An Augusta telegram, of the 25th inst., brings the following intelligence: The Yankees burned, destroyed and evacuated Dalton several days ago.

About one thousand of Wofford's cavalry have moved 18 miles above on a tour of observation. Wofford is supposed to have six thousand in his entire command.

Gen. Taylor has issued an order, that in future the field and line officers of all commands, in his Department, shall be held personally responsible for damages committed by their soldiers, upon public and private property.

Two transports came up Big Black river, nine miles from Canton, Miss., and removed the cotton found on the bank, for government purposes. Our troops are ordered not to interfere with the movement.

A Yankee force of seven thousand is in the vicinity of Greensboro and Tupelo, Mississippi, beginning active movements. A strong Yankee force, with a large wagon train, is said to be moving on Columbus, Miss., from Hantsville. Gen. Lyon's brigade is watching the enemy at Guntown. Gen. Forrest's headquarters are at West Point, Mississippi; he is watching the enemy's movements. Armstrong's brigade is operating to check the enemy's advance from Saltillo. A considerable force of the enemy is reported between Liberty and Clinton—Gen. Hodge opposing them. Preparations for the defence of Mobile are very complete; provisions for a six months' siege complete.

Gen. Taylor has done everything for the successful defence of the city. The Yankees who moved out to Gonzales, 15 miles from Pensacola, are water bound.

At a late term, the Grand Jury of Madison co., Georgia presented Col. Dorrough and his cavalry command as a nuisance.

The Savannah Republican of the 7th says: Last week the telegraph cable (Yankee) was cut at St. Augustine Creek by a negro, and much energy is being used to recover the wire.

British subjects at Charleston have had the following order issued to them: BRITISH CONSULATE, Charleston, S. C., U. S., Feb. 20.

British subjects residents of this place and vicinity are desired to register at this consulate, their names, residences and occupations at the earliest convenience; those who have already received certificates of nationality, must bring them for inspection; all others must be prepared to exhibit papers, not only of their nationality, but also of neutrality. (Signed) H. P. WALKER, H. B. M., Acting Consul, Charleston.

A very active trade is thriving, and there are large stock sales. Ex-Governor Aiken is claimed by the Courier to have been a consistent Union man, unable to oppose the Confederacy, but having never used measures against the Yankee government.

Legare Yates, former President of the vigilance committee, has been dismissed from the position of chief of the fire department.

The ship Lawrence, with 2,400 bales of cotton, went ashore at the mouth of the Savannah river, on the 7th. She has been raised, towed back, and placed in the dry dock.

The Ranger, a new Confederate iron of war, is cruising on the Ocean. Two Yankee vessels of war have been dispatched to watch the New England coast.

Negro balls, under the auspices of the military authorities and furnished guards, are nightly announced. The first negro troops (prisoners) were exchanged on February 22d.

An editorial notice in the Republican gives full extracts of Gov. Brown's message. Passengers going to the Southwest from North Georgia, will go by the way of Charlotte to Washington, Ga., thence by railroad.

A number of our parole prisoners passed Washington, Ga., during the past week to await exchange. A later telegram of the 28th says: A party of Yankees, reported to be under Grierson, came out from Memphis, through Ripley, Mississippi, one day last week, and made a demonstration against Tupelo. These were met by Chalmer's and a part of Forrest's command and retreated in haste towards Memphis.

Demonstrations against Mobile, and a flank movement from Pensacola and Milton still threatened. "Thomas' forces are still in Northern Alabama and Mississippi; their movements uncertain; there are no indications of their intentions, but it is supposed they will continue to threaten Selma, as soon as opportunity offers and weather permits.

From the North. Late Northern papers say that fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry left Eastport, Miss., a few days ago on a gigantic raid, with Mobile as the ultimate objective point. A Washington telegram says, there is a double-headed article in Forney's Chronicle this morning, on peace and prosperity, of pardoning even the rebel leaders, in order to secure it, which attracts much attention as connected with the President's visit to the front.

A report prevailed in Memphis on Friday that Mobile had been evacuated. Gold still excited, closing at 154.

Northern account of the operations in North-Carolina. WASHINGTON, March 23.—We have had rumors all this evening to the effect that a battle had been fought in North-Carolina; that General Sherman had made his appearance before the defences of Raleigh, and had demanded the surrender of the city.

These rumors have doubtless grown out of the rebel reports of an engagement at Bentonville on Sunday last. It is not improbable that a battle between Johnston and Sherman occurred near Bentonville on Monday last. If successful, Sherman doubtless marched directly upon Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—H. P. M.—The report of Johnston to Lee, that he had met the enemy at

Bentonville and routed him, is regarded here as referring to the cavalry flankers of the extreme left wing of General Sherman's army. It is surmised that General Sherman may have sent a small force in that direction for the purpose of cutting the railroad connection between Goldsboro and Raleigh, and drawing Johnston away from Goldsboro while it was being occupied by the main body of Sherman's army. Authentic information has been received that the occupation of Goldsboro was effected on the same day of the reported battle at Bentonville, Johnston's despatch states that the Union troops subsequently assumed the offensive, thus admitting that his success was only temporary and unimportant.

Reports of a movement of the army of the Potomac are in circulation to-night, but are without foundation. General Sherman does not require an active movement on the part of General Grant to enable him to complete his grand march, in spite of all the rebel forces Lee can combine against him.

The military situation is entirely satisfactory to the military authorities here, and only foreshadowing the inevitable demoralization, the cornering and ultimate capture of the whole of Lee's army, at some point between Richmond and the Carolina line.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The steamer Parthenia arrived here to-day from Newbern, N. C., with mails and despatches. General Schofield's army had moved from Kingston, N. C., with a view, it was thought, of joining Terry and Sherman near Goldsboro, where, according to the latest advices, the rebels were assembled in strong force under Bragg and Johnston, with the intention of giving battle and making a desperate resistance before surrendering the town.

Affairs in and around Kingston were comparatively quiet. Very little business of any kind was doing. Most of the stores were closed, and the streets presented a deserted and gloomy appearance.

When Gen. Schofield moved out of town he left under the care of the citizen and have received all possible attention. Some of the inhabitants have admitted that Bragg was badly beaten on Friday, the 10th instant, the day he attacked Schofield's forces; but other's deny it. They generally think that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg, from his superiors."

Raleigh will be captured with but little, if any, fighting. General Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said that he will intercept Johnston in his retreat. The Army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing west. A great battle is expected soon.

A letter from Newbern says: The Neuse river is navigable for vessels of light draft as far as Goldsboro, but during the war none of our vessels have penetrated higher than Kingston, where the river narrows, which was without a draw, obstructed further progress. The completion of the railroad from Kingston to Goldsboro, together with the navigation of the Neuse to Kingston, will fully supply both Sherman and Schofield.

Both Beaufort and Newbern will be made bases of supplies. The steamer Euterpe sailed to-day for Beaufort with a cargo of clothing for Sherman's army. Quartermaster General Meigs was a passenger on board.

Later. We learn just as we go to press that the Yankee account of the late battle near Petersburg has been received. They say that our troops made a sudden assault capturing Fort Sanderson, but after a sharp contest the works were recaptured, together with 1,600 prisoners, two battle flags and all the guns unincurred. Subsequently they claim the capture of 2,700 prisoners, and say that Grant estimated the Confederate loss at 3,000 killed and wounded; his own is put down at 800.

Intelligence had also been received at the North of the junction of Schofield and Sherman at Goldsboro, and that two locomotives and cars were now running, having been captured by Gen. Terry.

Additional from the United States. DIARY OF SHERMAN'S MARCH. A correspondent of the Herald gives the following diary of events connected with Sherman's march from Savannah to Fayetteville:

JANUARY. 16th—Right wing (15th and 16th corps) transferred from Savannah to Beaufort. 20th—Left wing left Savannah, marching on either side of the Savannah river towards Augusta. 23d—Gen. Sherman transferred headquarters from Savannah to Beaufort. 25th—Left wing delayed by rains in camp, seven miles from Savannah. 27th—Advance of the left wing reached Sister's Ferry. 29th—Right wing moved from Pocotaligo towards the Columbia river. Left wing in camp at Sister's Ferry, delayed by rains and high water. 30th—Right wing moving along Savannah and Charleston Railroad, and between the rail and Mt. Pleasant river, encountering small parties of the rebel cavalry. Left wing still at Sister's Ferry. 31st—Right wing at McPhersonville. Left wing at Sister's Ferry.

FEBRUARY. 1st—Right wing moved from McPhersonville towards Hickory Hill. Left wing still water and mud bound at Sister's Ferry. 2d—Right wing moved to Brighton's bridge, over the Santee, when the enemy made resistance to the passage of the stream, and burned the bridge. 4th—Right wing effected passage of the Santee. Left wing moved across the Savannah. 5th—Right wing crossed Whippoy Swamp. Left wing moved to Brighton, which had been burned by the rebel cavalry. 6th—Advance of the right wing fought Wheeler at Orange Church on the Little Salika tonight. 7th—Right wing at Bamberg, and midway on Charleston and Augusta railroad. Left wing moved to Lawtonville, which was burned by the Twentieth corps. 8th—Right wing crossed the South Edisto river. Left wing in camp at Lawtonville. 9th—Right wing at Grahamsville. Left wing reached Allendale. 10th—Right wing crossed North Edisto river. Left wing reached Fiddle Pond, near Harwell. 11th—Right wing captured Orangeburg. Left wing marched through Darwell, which was left in ashes, and encamped three miles from White Pond station. 12th—Right wing made a rapid march from Orangeburg towards the Congaree and Columbia. The left wing tore up ten miles of the Charleston and Augusta railroad. 13th—Left wing crossed the South Edisto river. 14th—Left wing crossed the North Edisto. 15th—Right wing effected the passage of the Congaree, and began shelling Columbia. General Carlin, in the advance of the left wing, skirmished with the rebels near Lexington, capturing and burning the town. 16th—Right wing confronting Columbia. Left wing marched to Hart's ferry, on the Saluda river, and crossed. 17th—Right wing occupied Columbia. Same night Columbia was burned. Left wing reached the Broad river. 18th—Right wing in camp at Columbia, and left wing in camp on Broad river. 19th—Left wing crossed the Broad and destroyed Greenville and Columbia Railroad, camping near Aiston. 20th—Right wing left Columbia, destroying railroad to Wintonsboro. Left wing moved to and crossed Little river. 21st—The whole army was concentrated at Wintonsboro, thus leading Johnston to suppose that Sherman's intention to push on towards Charlotte. 22d—Right wing engaged in passage of the Wateree river. Pay's Ferry. Left wing tore up the railroad above Wintonsboro and moved to Youngsville. 23d—Right wing on Lynch creek. Left wing reached Rocky Mount, Catawba river. 24th—Part of the left wing crossed the Catawba or Wateree river.

25th—Right wing captured Camden. Left wing passing Catawba river. 27th—Left wing engaged in difficult passage of the Catawba. General Carlin had a fight with Wheeler's cavalry. 28th—Right wing moved from Camden towards Cheraw, encamping on Lynch's creek, and halting for three days, waiting for the left wing, delayed at the Catawba river, to get up.

MARCH. 1st—Left wing moved to Hanging Rock. 2d—Left wing marched to Horton's ferry or Lynch's creek. 3d—The left wing being up, the whole army crossed Lynch's creek. 4th—Right wing captured Cheraw. Left wing crossed Thompson's creek. 5th—Right wing and part of the left crossed the Great Pedee river. Davis' corps of the left wing moved up to Sneadsboro. 6th—Davis crossed the Great Pedee and the whole army was massed to move on Fayetteville. 7th—Left wing moved to near Downing river. 8th—Right wing at Laurel Hill. 9th—The whole army marched on the several roads converging at Fayetteville, to within twenty miles of the place. 10th—Marched to within ten miles of Fayetteville in line of battle, anticipating an engagement with Hardee. Kilpatrick's cavalry struck the rear of Hardee's retreating forces near Fayetteville, and engaged Hampton in one of the finest cavalry battles of the war. 11th—The whole army entered Fayetteville, having been engaged in the campaign for fifty-four days, and having marched four hundred and forty-three miles.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH. Another correspondent thus describes some of the incidents connected with the march of Sherman's troops: A YANKEE OUTPOST. Some soldiers were foraging round a house owned by some pretty scotch ladies. One of the men, seeing the earth in "the garden freely turned up, asked "What is buried there?" "Nothing," was the reply. "You can't come over a Yank in that way. I guess I'll find something worth looking after here."

He fell to digging, the lady appearing quite distressed and requested that he would desist. This only fired his curiosity, and he dug the more vigorously until he had got down some six or eight feet. He would not even suffer any of his comrades to help him, claiming the whole as his prerogative. It chanced to be an old well that had recently been closed in. At length the young girl told those on the look, when a good laugh was got up at his expense. He got up, put on his coat and made the same very strong language to soothe his injured feelings.

SOUTHERN ESTIMATION OF THE YANKEES. I inquired of an old lady who was intently gazing at us whether she ever saw any Yankees here. "Oh, yes; we often see your fellows with a pack on their backs, or with a monkey and organ."

HOW THE NEGROES TREAT OUR MEN. A man named William Clark, formerly of Col. Walford's cavalry, came into our lines to-day. He is an escaped prisoner, and had been concealed for eight weeks by the poor negroes. He remained in the swamps by day, and joined his kind protectors at night. Though they would be liberally rewarded for betraying him, still they were faithful. We have always found the despised negro faithful to us. He said to all the white folks that he would do anything for us. An old negro said to me; "Massa, come so kind; though Massa cross, he'd drink out of the same gourd with the poor nigger."

PRESERVATION OF DISCIPLINE. General orders have been issued both by General Howard and General Logan to the effect that all soldiers caught pilaging or burning inhabited houses be at once court-martialed. This was necessary to check the excess to which things were going. Such acts were chiefly committed by stragglers, who skulked for that purpose.

AN UNCOMMON VISIT TO WOODLANDS. At Woodlands, about one mile south of Midway, is the residence of the poet and novelist Mr. Simms. It is an old fashioned, unfinished brick building, with massive, ungainly columns. It is a strange, castellated appearance, with something of a weird look about it. Our skrimishers and foragers paid a hasty visit to Mr. Simms, and as he was not at home they thought they would do the honors of the house themselves, and fell to helping themselves liberally. On hearing this, Major General Frank Blair placed a guard over the place to protect the house, furniture and fine library. Mr. Simms is a thorough, rational, consistent, full of Southern prejudices, and a fervent admirer of Northern character and institutions.

Mr. Simms' plantation is a good type of the lowland plantations of South Carolina. Since we left Savannah the country was one vast lowland plain. Large plantations, with their numerous surroundings, fringe the road, while behind the cultivated lands, which, by the way, here as well as in Georgia, are converted into corn instead of cotton fields, the dark pine forests raise the evergreen heads. The cypress and wild vine, too, festoon the forest. In front of Mr. Simms' house are some venerable trees, beneath which the vine and cypress have formed fantastic bowers, with their delicate foliage and garlands of hanging moss. Not far from the residence is a plug, which was formed by the expansion of the Edisto over the lowlands. This is full of fallen trees, gothic arches of cypress and vines interlacing their branches in strange shapes, while the ever-pending moss waves its funeral-looking pall over the miasmatic, poisonous air of swamp lands. Here velvet secure enjoyment wild fowl, serpents and alligators.

Such dreary swamps are frequent in Carolina, but chiefly along the sea coast from Savannah to Charleston.

THE HANGERS ON OF THE ARMY. I have used the word "bummer" in my accounts, and it has been suggested that many of your readers do not know the meaning of the term. It has now a recognized position in the army lexicon.—Any man who has seen the object that it applies to will acknowledge that it was admirably selected. Fancy a ragged man, blackened by the smokes of many a pine knot fire, mounted on a scrawny mule, without a saddle, with a gun, a knapsack, a butcher knife and a tin, strolling his way, with a pack of pine forests far out on the flanks of a column—keep on the scent of rebels, or bacon, or silver spoons, or corn, or anything valuable, and you have him in your mind. Think how you would admire him if you were a lone woman, with a family of small children, far from help, when he blandly inquired where he kept your valuables. Think how you would smile when he pressed upon your chests with his bayonet or knocked to pieces your tables, piano and chairs; tore your bed clothing in three-hundred strips, and scattered the strips about the yard. The "bummers" say it takes too much time to use keys. Color is no protection from these rough-riders. They go through a negro cabin in search of diamonds and gold watches with just as much freedom and vivacity as they "foot" the dwelling of a wealthy planter. They appear to be possessed of a spirit of "pure cussedness." One incident of many will illustrate. A "bummer" stepped into a house and inquired for sorghum. The lady of the house presented a jug, which he said was too heavy, so he merely filled his canteen. Then taking a huge wad of tobacco from his mouth, he thrust it into the jug. The lady inquired, in wonder, why he spoiled that which he did not want. "Oh, some fellow's come along and taste that sorghum, think you've poisoned him; then he'll burn your damned old house." There are hundreds of these mounted men with the column, and they go everywhere. Some of them are loaded down with silverware, gold coin and other valuables. I hazard nothing in saying that three-fifths (in value) of the personal property of the counties we have passed through is in Sherman's army to-day. The yield of horses and wagons has not been so large as on the Georgia campaign. In the matter of food we have fared quite well.

OCCUPATION OF FAYETTEVILLE. Fayetteville is a town of some four thousand inhabitants. The first man to come into the town was Captain Duncan, commanding the scouts and mounted men of the Army of Tennessee. He was repulsed by Hampton's cavalry, and himself taken prisoner. His party was reinforced by the foragers,

and again attacked the place taking it. General Giles A. Smith's Fourth division, Seventeenth Army corps, came up also, also the head of General Slocum's column, and hoisted the flag at the market house.

The Mayor surrendered the town to Colonel William E. Strong, of General Howard's staff; then to General Slocum who had just arrived. As the rebels were retreating over the river, they opened two guns on the town, and then fired the bridge, which was covered with roses.

Fayetteville is garrisoned by General Slocum.—The best of order and regularity reigns there. The streets are patrolled by guards, thus protecting life and property. Nothing has been destroyed, or is likely to be destroyed, except the arsenal and the office of the Fayetteville Observer—a lying, treacherous sheet, that well deserves its fate.

KILPATRICK'S DEFEAT BY HAMPTON. The letters could not well pass over the defeat of Kilpatrick by Hampton, but they try to cover it up as well as possible. It appears that Kilpatrick started, on the 15th, to intercept Hampton, who was protecting Hardee's rear, and getting in front of him, waited for him to come up, which he soon did. The letter says: The attack was made in three columns. Wheeler led the right, Hampton the centre, and Butler the left, and was perfectly irresistible. Kilpatrick's first line, under Lieutenant Colonel Way, was actually ridden over; headquarters and artillery captured; and at one time the entire camp, including the entire staff, and Colonel Spencer, commanding the third brigade, were in the enemy's possession. But General Kilpatrick made his escape, joined the brigade of Colonel Spencer, which was falling back on foot, stubbornly disputing every inch of ground. A large portion of the enemy halted in and about the camp to plunder. This was fatal to him. Little Kil's brave cavalry rallied under the leadership of their tried commander, retook the hills upon the left, and then, with one wild shout, swept down upon the rebels, who were swarming about the captured artillery and Kilpatrick's former headquarters. In a moment the artillery was in their possession and turned upon the enemy.

A Union Meeting in Wilmington, North-Carolina.—The Yankees are making a grand parade over a Union meeting held in Wilmington on the 14th.—The proceedings took place at the theatre, and are published in the Wilmington Herald of the Union, the Yankee paper there. We extract the following from the account, giving in full the names of the citizens published as being present: A small detachment of Randall's provost guard was stationed at the door, with strict orders to refuse admission to all officers and privates either of the army or navy. None other than citizens of the town were admitted, except the correspondents and reporters of the press of New York and other places, and possibly a few civilians following the army, whose dress made them unrecognizable.

In the throng that filled the body and galleries of the large house, we noticed a majority of the present male inhabitants of the town. Among the number present were the following well known citizens: G. O. Van Amring; J. R. Blossom; W. R. Udey, George Myers, George Chabouard, L. A. Hart, T. Evans, J. O. Bailey, Dr. Carr, H. H. Munson, L. N. Barlow, Dr. McClain, J. Lyon, E. A. Keith, P. W. Fanning, J. Neff, David Aaron, Harry Webb, James Gorman, J. Spelman, S. W. Holden, W. H. Coleman, C. Harsell, Dr. Schonwald, J. N. Strouse, E. Kidder, John Bishop, P. Sheumil, H. Harts, W. Sharpston, A. D. Taylor, B. D. Moore, A. P. Rep, H. B. White, J. Wilkerson, Mr. Bates, J. M. Lewis, Dawson, T. F. Peck, A. N. Neff, Captain J. E. Lawton, Richard Brady, James Shackelford, A. Martin, W. H. Anderson, Dr. W. J. Love, Dr. E. Willis, W. H. Doneal, Miles Costin, William Peden, C. C. Morse, Daniel, Baker, M. Q. Waddell, M. Harding, James Grant, A. J. Howell, A. J. Murray, Dr. W. J. Price, Colonel John McRae, Captain R. J. McCumber, Colonel Vangrahm, D. P. Foster, J. A. King, J. M. Harvath, John Savage, W. M. Lewis, S. M. West, C. J. Conner, Daniel Perry, W. A. Williams, James O. Hall, William Davis, L. Megnyne, D. A. Smith, Nathaniel Jacob, J. Van Sickle, J. O. Wood, Dr. Halden, J. G. Bauman, F. M. Augustini, M. Augustini, M. Hinning, James Mitchell, J. H. Parsons, T. O. Whitaker, T. S. Johnson, J. P. Sharpstein, A. Martin, G. W. Williams, John Bremer, William Patten, Dr. Anderson, R. J. Price, John Wright, M. Carr, L. Madison, J. D. Wallace, John Wright, J. W. Corbett, J. Petteway, William Petteway, C. Tucker, C. Polvoigt, William Porter, H. Girkin, Owen Hanchey, H. Loeb, James Milvin, A. V. W. Hewlett, D. T. Anderson, John Davis, H. M. Jenkins, A. Adrian, J. Meier, W. H. Woodhill.

In the dress circle, were seated large number of ladies, who seemed to be eagerly interested in the proceedings. A Yankee band played "Rally Round the Flag," and the "Star Spangled Banner," and after that, John Dawson, the Mayor, made a speech, from which we take the following: The arms of the United States have been victorious, and now occupy this city.—The National flag again waves over us and in triumph—[cheers]—and we hope to enjoy the rights and privileges of citizens of this Republic. In years gone by, all over this vast land, from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the gulf, every citizen felt proud to boast that he was an American, and wherever he looked upon that flag of his country, he was ready to exclaim: "Long may it wave 'O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

My friends, let us to night forget and forgive all past political differences, and live for the future, resolving that from henceforth it shall be our aim and object to secure peace, promote prosperity, and add to the glory and grandeur of our common country. [Prolonged applause.] The resolutions adopted were similar to those passed by a meeting of the same sort in Savannah. We give two or three of them: Resolved, That we will remain at our homes and cheerfully submit to the authority of the National government, pledging to it a loyal obedience and hearty support. Resolved, That we believe that, by this course, we are promoting not only the interests of Wilmington, but also of the State of North-Carolina, by doing what is in our power to restore her to the Union in which she enjoyed so great prosperity in the past, and in which she can look for peace and republican freedom in the future.

Resolved, That, assuming in good faith the obligations of citizenship of the United States, we do not place ourselves in the attitude of ajugated people, but claim the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to American citizens, and assent to persons in our peculiar condition by the proclamation of the President. Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-citizens of North-Carolina to join with us in protesting in urging the prosecution of this fratricidal war for a cause which we believe to be hopeless, whose continuance will only render our ruin more remediless in the end, and which is waged for the sake of a government in which the people have justly lost all confidence.

Randolph County. A friend writes us as follows from Randolph, in relation to the condition of things in that county: Judge Saunders failed to attend Court, whereby a large number of jurors, parties and witnesses lost two days at this important season. His failure to attend is said to be owing to apprehension of disturbance by the robbers who infest that County. The danger was not such as to intimidate any body not excessively timorous—and it was most unfortunate. Our country never so much demanded the execution of the criminal law. When the robbers perceive that they have frightened the Judge so that he dare not hold the Court, they feel that they have nothing to fear, except the physical strength of those they would make their victims.

Col. McAlister's men shot one of the men believed to have been active in committing robberies in Randolph—and captured another who is held in military custody. He is a Yankee. It is said many witnesses could be produced who would prove his identity, and that he had robbed them. His offences are cognizable only by the civil courts—and there being no court, he could not be arrested. This tempts an outraged community to demand of the military to shoot him without legal trial. Col. McAlister is an intelligent high-minded officer, and much disinclined to transcend his legitimate

powers. What will be the result I know not. If the Judges succumb to a few villains, the inhabitants, in self defence, will resort to law.

It is possible the Judge was prevented, from attending the Court by other sufficient cause, but the report was that his excuse was that it would be dangerous. There was no danger which deterred other persons from attending whose duty it was to be more and more, and to create uneasiness to a man of ordinary nerve.

Another friend writes us as follows from Moore: "A man representing himself as Wm. Hughes, Captain, commanding a detachment of the 5th Ga. cavalry, Anderson's brigade, passed through this section some days ago with his company, some 50 men, and took every good horse they could find. They entered my stables, in my absence, and took three of the finest horses I had—broke me up in the horse-line—left three old rips in their places, hardly fit for any thing. My wife went to the lot and urged them not to take my best-horses, but to no purpose. Before reaching my house, they took from a neighbor his horse for force, not a boy of his on another, and took that—and took the horse from a soldier's wife; would take them from wagons, and from any where they could find them. As far as I could hear from them they were taking horses and selling them. They were in the direction of Raleigh. Are citizens to be thus treated, and that without remedy? If the attention of the commanding officer of the army was called to such outrages, would they not make an effort to have all horses that have been taken illegally returned to their owners? Bread is essential to war as the powder, and if the power to produce it is taken from the farmers, we are a gone people."

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, Va., March 17, 1865. (General Order, No. 10.)

I. The attention of officers and soldiers is again called to the Regulations (reiterated in General Order, No. 3, of 1864, and Paragraph I, General Order, No. 78, of 1864, from this office), respecting military correspondence. Communications from the army on official business, addressed to civilians at the seat of government, have become so frequent as seriously to interfere with the efficient conduct of the several bureaux of the War Department.—Officers and soldiers who violate orders in this respect will be promptly placed in arrest and brought to trial.

II. A moderate price will be paid by the Ordnance and Quartermaster Departments for such stores and animals as deserters, who clearly establish the fact of their desertion, may bring with them into our lines.

III. The following act of Congress, revoking Paragraph VIII, General Order, No. 42, 1864, is published for the information of the army: An Act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to organize forces to